VERMICULARS DESTROYED,

WITH AN

Historical Account

OF

WORMS:

Collected from the Best Authors,

As well Ancient as Modern.

AND

EXPERIMENTS

PROVED

By that Admirable Invention of the

Microscope,

WITH

Directions for the taking those most Famous Medicines, Entituled, *Pulvis Benedictus*, &c.

ALSO

Diagnostick Signs of *WORMS*, and Signs of Health in Children: With the various Causes of *Vermiculars*.

By *R. C. Chymist*, Living at the *Golden Ball* in *Devonshire-street* without *Bishopsgate*. 1693.

The Sixth Impression.

London, Printed by *J. Wilkins*, for the Author

TO THE READER.

I *Doubt not but this ſmall Treatiſe may be Acceptable to moſt, not being Built on Blind and Erronious Falluces, its whole matter generally tending to the good of all Mankind, as it hath been the Care of ſo many Worthy and Profound Authors to Record. Yet I do preſume it may be ill reſented by ſome, to whoſe Apprehenſions, it may be Miſterious; and it is more trouble to Convince one unbelieving Ignoramous, than a Hundred Wiſe Men: For Ignorance is not only Obſtinate, but proud of its Imperfection, and under that Umbrage Grovels on the Earth; like Froward Children, who, when they fall, will neither riſe themſelves, nor let others help them: Therefore we ſhall let them remain Priſoners in their own ſtate of Folly, and deſire you to Read, when time will permit ſome ſpare Moments, that you may ſee what ſtrange and direful Enemies theſe Depopulating*

Vermiculars *are, not only to Human Bodies, but all Sublunary Things. This is the Rock I would have you ſhun; and the way to deſtroy them, or their Corrupt, Groſs, Viſcid Matter, if not Generated, is to do it before they are able to engage us, and commence Diſtempers in us. For as Health is the Fruition and Treaſure of Life, ſo Sickneſs is the dreadful Herauld of Death. And Diſeaſes are like a Fire, which the more it is kindled is the harder to be quenched; and when they are above the reach of Cure,* Medicines *are of no more Uſe to us, than* Wings *to a* Bird *that is caught by the Feet. Therefore extinguiſh theſe* Fatal Principles *of* Diſeaſes *in time, and ſtand not ſtill a* dull Spectator, *while* Nature *is worſted on* unequal Terms.

Yours,

R. Clark.

Vermi-

Vermiculars
DESTROYED:
WITH AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF
WORMS.

I *Shall begin this ſmall Treatiſe, in which I am Obliged to be as Brief as I can*; *Nameing my Author* William Ramſey, *Phiſitian in Ordinary to his Majeſty* Charles *the Second, and likewiſe his Authors, as he has done, I ſhall mention. It would be ſuperfluous to ſpend any time on the Common* WORMS, *by reaſon they are ſo well known, though they are as pernicious and dangerous as the reſt: Their Names are*, Lati, Aſcaridies, Teretes, Cucurbitini, *&c.*

Rondeletius, Writes of a Woman that expelled a *Worm* Two Cubits in length, like to the *Worm* called *Scolopendra*, having no Eyes, or other Part diſtinct; the which, he ſays (by reaſon of its Rarity) he dried and kept a long time. *The ſeveral Species of Worms.*

Zacutus Lucitanius, tells us of a Patient of his, who voided a black dead *Worm*, of a pretty length and thickneſs, with the Body all over Hairy; a ſmall Head, and a forked Tail.

Beni-

Benivenius, Tells us of a Worm one vomited, with a Red head, and covered with Hair like a *Caterpiller*, having Four Feet, and a Tail like a half-Moon.

Marcellus Donatus, Mentions one that Vomited a Red Worm of the length of a Man's Hand; having two crooked Horns, and a Hundred Feet; it is called *Centum Pedes*.

Foreſtus, Hath a Patient affected with a Black Worm, in the ſhape of a Weezle; his *Cranium* being opened, and the Worm taken away, which was on the *Dura Mater*, he Recovered.

Reverius, Writes of one that Evacuated many Black Worms, of the bigneſs and length of a common and ordinary Needle, horned and friable, ſo that one might crumble them to Powder between ones Fingers.

Valetius de Taranta, Says that he ſaw ſome *Worms*, that came from a Young Man, in the form of Pine-ſeeds, only bigger. Alſo the ſame afore-quoted *Foreſtus*, tells us of one, from the Teſtimony of *Henricus a Bray*, who Vomited a Worm like unto a *Palmer Worm*.

Widrus, Writes of a Fellow that Voided a Worm, Eight Foot long, with a kind of a Horned Mouth, not unlike the Bill of a Duck.

Jabucinus, Speaks of one that Expelled a black Worm, Five Foot long, Hairy, and of the thickneſs of a Reed.

Mortuus, Records one moleſted with the *Cholick*, to eject a green Four-Footed Worm, like to a *Lizard*.

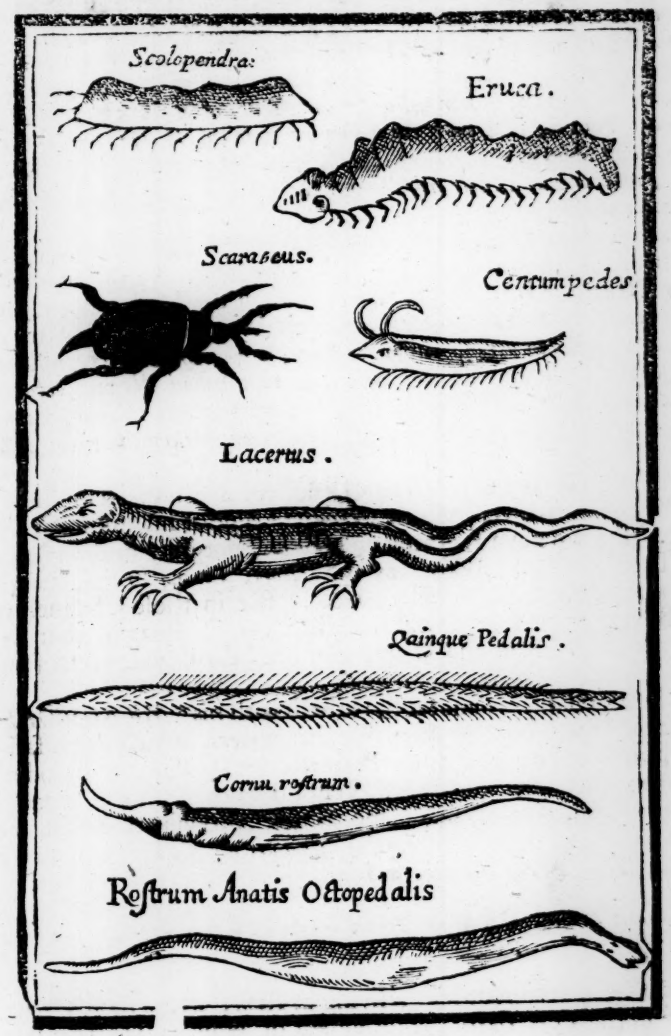
Geſner, Tells us of one that Voided by Stool, a Worm like to a Beetle, black, long Feet and Horns.

Johannes Hebenſtreit, Tells of a White Worm with a ſharp and horny Noſe, found in a Perſon.

Foreſtus, ſpeaks of a *Wench* who Vomited two *Beetle*-like Worms as long as a Mans Finger, with two Horns, each of them on their Heads, and tending to Reddiſh Colour.

But in this kind, Examples are Infinite, and the Brevity we deſign, compells us to leave the worthy Rameſey *at preſent, on whom hereafter I ſhall more enlarge, and proceed to another Author, who tells us, that* Worms *are, and may be generated of ſome Bigneſs, and of ſeveral ſhapes, not only in the Bowels, but every other part of the Body, which all Authors of Note will not deny, and that they frequently appear in* Agues, Fevers, *and all manner of* Diſeaſes, *by reaſon Humours are more Vitiated, and a more Poiſonous, Putredinus Diſpoſition, or Corruption, is introduced into Men's Bodies, than was wont to be in former times. He tells us, in the Year* 1662, *a new ſort of a* Quartan Ague *Reigned about*

M. N. Med. Londinenſis.



Cut by J. Gardiner.

bout London, *and other Parts, which had in it all the Tokens of* Malignity; *and from moſt, that he himſelf had in Cure, he brought away abundance of* Worms, *and then they preſently mended.*

Worms *that eate through the Bowels and Sides of People.*

The like Courſe he took with that continual Fever, *which raged in the* Country 1661, *and procured plentiful Excreſſions of* Worms *out of the Bodies of* Children, *to Perſons of Seventy Years of Age; and that Year he found* Worms *that made their own way into the World, through the Bowels and Sides of the Perſons that bred them, and this without Damage, nothing but a little freſh Butter being uſed to the Orifice to make all whole again.*

Further, he tells us, let the Diſeaſe *be what it will, he applied ſuch* Medicines *as would carry off the* Wormatick Matter, *if there ſhould be no* Worms *to kill: This he found, though the* Matter *do not ſometimes breed the* Animal, *yet as long as the* Wormatick Humour, *or* Matter *remains in being, within the Body, ſo long the Body languiſheth, and ſometimes will have all the Symptoms that attend* Worms *actually exiſtent; and no Cure of the main Diſeaſe, with which 'tis complicated, will go forward, till that verminous Humour, or Matter, be extinguiſhed, or, removed.*

Hollerius, Writes of a Man he Deſſected, and found a multitude of *Worms* in his Liver, which were the Cauſe of his unknown Diſeaſe. But we have Examples of *Worms*, not only in the principal Parts of Man's Body, as the *Heart*, *Liver*, *Brains*, *Lungs*, *Reigns*, *Spleen*, *Bladder*, *Stomach*, &c. But in thoſe Channels of the Blood, the *Veins* and *Arteries*: But few do imagin, that we carry about with us an Off-ſpring of *Animals*, begotten out of our own *Blood* and *Bowels*.

The aforeſaid Author ſaith, He hath with his* *MICROSCOPE*, examined the Blood of Men ſick of *Feavers*, which hath ſatisfied him over and over of the Buſineſs; for viewing the Blood an Hour or Two after opening of Veins, I have (*ſaith he*) found it full of *Worms*, that it made me almoſt Aſtoniſhed; ſo that we may with *Job*, *I ſaid to Corruption, thou art my Father*, and to the *Worm*, *Thou art my Mother, and my Siſter.*

* *An Inſtrument ſo made and fitted with Glaſſes at each end, as the ſmalleſt thing will be preſented by it in ſo conſiderable a bigneſs, that the the* Frame *and* Compoſure *of its Parts may be diſcerned.*

Kircherus, a famous Man, living at *Rome*, writ a moſt learned Piece in the Year 1658. The Subject of which was, *That there are a ſort of inviſible* Worms, *or* Vermiculars, *which were diſcovered*

in

in the laſt Plague at Naples *and at* Rome, *by the help of a* Microſcope. And he ſaith, *theſe* Worms *are ſo fine, that they inſinuate themſelves, not only into* Cloths, Ropes, *and* Linnen, *but into other Bodies leſs porous, as* Cork, Wood, Bones; *yea, into thoſe which are leaſt porous and moſt Compact, as* Mettalls, Money, *&c.* This he in another place tells us, *They had daily experience in the great* Plague *Time, where no Money was Received in payment, but was firſt well ſoaked and waſhed in Vinegar, if it came from an infected place.*

Cardan ſaith, the great Plague that fell out in his Time at *Millain*, which unpeopled that Citty, *not only the Air being filled with them, but the very Duſt of the Earth annimated into ſuch kind of* Vermiculars.

Georgius Agricola writes, That in his Time, a great *Plague* came by eating of *Fruit*, ſo that the Eaters died in few days after, which Fruit ſwarmed with multitudes of indiſcernable *Worms*; which were no more than the animated *Corpuſcles*, or *Particles*, flowing from contagious *Carcaſes*, and faſtning upon Trees and Plants, being carried through the Air. But theſe indiſcernable *Vermiculars* had been ſtill hid from our Eyes, had it not been for that rare Invention of the *Microſcope*.

We ſee that the Earth, out of I know not what putredinous Matter in its own Bowels, doth produce not only Inſects of all ſorts, but alſo various Monſters of venemous Creatures, as *Serpents, Toads, Dragons* in Denns and Caves of Mountains, which have their Original from moiſture; and a vairious mixture of virulent Dregs and Slime; and the like are produced out of Ponds, Lakes, and Marſhes, by the heat of the ambient Air, working upon a Conflux of the Terreſtial Parts; Yea, Water it ſelf, kept in a cloſe Veſſel, and expoſed to the *Sun*, is quickly animated into *Worms*, as is ſeen by daily Experience, both in Voyages at Sea, and within the Walls of our own private Houſes.

Moreover, Water elevated by Vapour, Air, Hail, Snow, are full of *Worms*. *Pliny*, ſaith of Snow, in his Book *de Divinis Nat. Charact.* And *Cornelius Gemma* of Hail, in *Lib. de Arte Metallica.* As much is ſaid of Air by *Georgius Agricola*; and the ſudden Generation of *Worms, Frogs*, and *Inſects*, (which have come down with Rain upon the Earth) doth confirm it. There is alſo ſcarce

At *Beverly* in *York-ſhire*, on the 28th of *Auguſt* 1660 there was ſeen in the market-place & other places, innumerable company of young Frogs and Toads, the People not knowing from whence they came, but are ſuppoſed to come out of the Air in the Night, by reaſon the tops of their Houſes were covered with them. *Prodigies*, pag. 41.

a Stick, or Fruit, or any other mixt Body, which doth not produce some Animal which disposeth that to destruction which begat it, according to that of *Lecretius*.

------ --- *Obnoxia Cuncta putrori*
Corpora, putrores Insecta Animata sequuntur.

And that the *Reader* may more fully behold the admirable Power of Nature, what hath hitherto been said, may be manifested by Irrefragable Experiments, as followeth.

Experiment I.

TAke a piece of Flesh, and expose it by night to the moisture of the *Moon*, till early the next morning, then view it diligently with a *Microscope*, and you shall find, that all the Putrefaction, contracted by the *Moon*, is degenerated into innumerable *Vermiculars*, differing in bigness; but when you remove the *Microscope*, you cannot discern any by the Eye alone, unless perhaps some few be among them that are grown to a sensible magnitude. You may try the same in Cheese, Milk, Vinegar, and the like Bodies abounding with Putrefaction, yet think not 'tis to be done by any slight *Microscope*, but one done by a skilful Hand.

Experiment II.

IF you take a Serpent cut into small pieces, and putting it into Rain-water, expose it for some days to the *Sun*, then bury it in the Earth for the space of a day and a night, and afterward taking out the Parts grown flaccid with Putrefaction, and examine them with a *Microscope*, you will see all that's putrified swarming with little springing Serpents, which experiment may be performed in all kind of Serpents; and sometimes in dead putrified Serpents you will find some of them discernable by the Eye alone. *The Putrifaction of Serpents will not produce Worms as other dead flesh doth, unless they be killed by Lightning, that purges them of their poyson, and their corrupt flesh will be animated into Worms of strange and various Shapes.*

Experiment III.

M*Atthiolus* *Fuchsius*, and many other Herbalists, declare, That Sage unwasht is very hurtful to such as Eat it; But I have discovered the Cause, examining more Curiously the Constitution of this Plant, by the help of of a *Microscope*; at length I observed in those Leaves which were more rough than the rest, that their whole Superficies was covered with somewhat like a Spiders

Spiders Web, within which appeared Animals exceeding ſmall, and which were perpetually at work therein, and certain round things as it were Eggs, were ſpread upon the Superficies, which as it is doubtleſs a certain Breed, or Spawn, of that ſort of petit Animals, ſo by their Virulent Humour they may do a Man a deal of miſchief; but wipe a Leaf with your Finger, or waſh it, and they will Diſappear. From whence I Collect the true Cauſe of the Pernicious Quality of Sage that is not waſhed.

Experiment IV.

IF with the *Micrſcope*, you examine the Powder of any Rotten Wood, you will find a prodigious number of *Vermiculars*, ſome armed with Horns, ſome ſet out as it were with Wings, and others not unlike thoſe *Worms* that have many Feet; their Eyes alſo you may diſcern like black Points, and that they have a long Snout; ſo that it appears, *Almighty God* hath manifeſted his own wonderful Power, not only in the greateſt Bodies in the World, but in the ſmalleſt, even in thoſe Animals which are not to be diſcerned by the ſharpeſt ſight, having furniſhed every one of them with ſuch Members, as without which they could neither move themſelves, nor exerciſe any Vital Actions. What a little Liver, little Stomach, little Heart, little Nervs and Griſtles, muſt there go to the making of ſuch inviſible *Corpuſcles*! The leaſt Creature we can ſee without the help of Art, is a Mite, it reſembling a little white *Punctum*, or Point, but view it with a *Microſcope*, and it appears to us a rough Hairy Creature like a Bear.

Experiment V.

TAke a Glaſs-Vial half fill'd with Water, into which ſprinkle ſome Duſt of the Earth, which will preſently ſink to the bottom; and ſo expoſing the Vial to the *Sun* in Summer-time for ſome days, let it reſt without ſhaking until the Water begin to putrifie; then obſerve the bottom of the Vial, and there will ariſe out of the ſettling of the Water, or injected Duſt, certain little round Bubbles, every one of which in the following Days, will be animated into little *Worms*, which will ſtrangely friſk and ſport in the Water; and being come to maturity, at length they betake themſelves to the Top of the Water, and there being in great Numbers transformed into winged Gnats, they commit themſelves unto the Air, and become as troubleſome to Men and Beaſts in the Summer, eſpecially by Night, as others uſe to be.

Experiment VI.

DR. *Hauptman*, a *German* Phyſitian, and *Kircherus*, gives us an Account of that terrible Diſeaſe the *Purples*, which frequently befalls Women within the Month, after Child-delivery, and examining the matter with a *Microſcope*, they found thoſe petty *Vermiculars* ſpread upon the Superficies, in the rough part of the Skin, which is in that *Diſeaſe*; by which means you have here an infallible Experiment touching the original of that moſt malignant Diſeaſe the *Purples*: Which is further confirmed by this, that after uſing all the *Bezoadicks*, *Diaphoreticks* and Cordials, commonly ſo called, without any Succeſs, they betook themſelves to the uſe of ſuch Remedies as have the power to kill and mortifie the putrid Seminaries of *Worms*, by mingling them with ſuch Remedies as were proper in the Caſe.

Experiment VII.

EVery living Creature out of its own Putrefaction produceth ſome kind of Animals agreeable to its own Nature, and differing from all other, which I have found in ſeveral ſorts of *Herbs*, and may be ſeen by *Corn Animated* into winged *Animals*: The *Carcaſe* of an *Ox* becomes annimated into *Bees*; *Horſes* generate *Waſps* and *Scarabees*; Mans rotten *Carcaſe* becomes a Seminary of *Worms*. Nature is ſo ſolicitous about promoting the *Generation* of things, that whereſoever ſhe finds a *Diſpoſition*, that is, *Heat* with a due proportion of *Moiſture*, there ſhe immediately thruſts forth an *Animal*. I could here produce innumerable Inſtances from all ſorts of *living Things*; but becauſe theſe are enough for the Proof of what I intend, I ſhall no longer inſiſt on them.

I conceive it may not be amiſs, if now I mention ſome Worms *lately deſtroyed by* Pulvis Benedictus, *&c. In which I ſhall be very ſhort, omitting many ſtrange and remarkable Cures.*

A Woman at the Weavers-Arms *in* White-Croſs-ſtreet, *languiſhing a long time under a Conſumptive State, and being brought to keep her Bed, a little before ſhe died, had a deſire to take ſome of my Powder, the great Compoſition. The firſt Doſe brought away the Worm* † Latus, *with abundance of* Slime *and* Vermiculous Matter: *It was of an Orange Colour, and Twelve Foot in length. After this ſhe mended a little, but her Vitals being ſpent and waſted, ſhe was not able to withſtand the Conquering Arm of Death.*

† This *Worm* had multitudes of young ones in every Joint

A Perſon

A Person of Quality, who had been lately cured of the French Luec, *had a most intollerable pain in his Stomach, and a Tumefaction in the Region of his Liver, for which he could have no Redress, till taking some of* Pulvis Benedictus, *the great Composition, he voided multitudes of Worms, small, flat, and shaped like a Flounder, of a dark Reddish Colour. You may, if you will observe, often see Worms like them in the Liver of a Sheep. The Person hath been ever since free from all pains, and in good Health.*

A Gentleman's Daughter about four Year's of Age, that had a Fever *and an* Ague *for two or three Months, which had brought her to a very low Ebb: Her Father to obtain her Health, ran all the round of Physitians and Remedies; till being advised to my Powder, she took the Lesser Composition, the first, second, and third Dose, brought away abundance of Slime, and Wormatick Matter; at the fifth she voided a little Bag like a Bladder, which was full of Worms of a dark brown colour, thick in the middle, and sharp at both ends. The Child immediately Recovered, and is now very Healthful and Lively.*

A Lady, whose Son was about two Years of Age; the Child was molested with Asthma, *and also a violent Inflamation in his Reins; for which he had taken so many Medicines, that when my Powder was given him, they could by no means make him take it. I then applyed my* Anti-Verminous Oyl, *and* Plaister, *and the third day the Child Evacuated Eight and Twenty Worms; they were flat, white as Snow, and an Inch in length, having a Vent on one side; these Worms, when they pleased, would extend themselves a Foot in length, and transform themselves into the shape of a Plaice, or Flounder; exposed to the Air they consume in a trice, but in water they will keep long; I have some by me now.*

Mrs. Dean, *Living by the* Artichoke *in* Southwark, *near the Bridge, by taking of my Medicines voided multitudes of VVorms, and of above Twenty several shapes, two of the VVorms called* Latus, *each being six or seven Yards in length: The* Worm Teretes, *which was as Red as Scarlet:* Worms *of a dark Colour, having Fins like small Fish;* a worm *about three Inches long, having six Feet on a side;* worms *with Horns like Snails; and others Hairy;* a worm *much like a Mussel when it is boil'd, with small Feet on each side;* a worm *about four Inches long, with a double forked Tail; She also voided pieces of several Strange* worms, *& perfect Claws like the Feet of Moles, with stony VVormatick Matter, which when broke, were full of small worms, no thicker than a Hair.*

And I hope all Judicious People will weigh the dangerous Consequence of these destructive Vermine, when we see how many Creatures, even by Instinct of Nature, make to such Remedies as are proper in this Case. Deer feed on Serpents to kill their *worms*, by which 'tis said, they renew their Age.

Fish,

You may see in *Bleaks*, a Fish that frisks and plays on the Water, insomuch as sometimes they leap into Boats, a Worm four times their own length.

First, When molested with *Vermiculars*, make to *Carolina*, and all sorts of Wild Fowl to the Sea.

Fauconers, Use the Dung of Sparrows to kill *Worms* in their Hawks, and *Pulvis Buso* to kill 'em in their Feathers.

So *Worms* on Plants are destroyed by the Fumes of *Sulphur*, *Garlick*, *Galbanum*, *Goats Claws*, &c.

Whoever will give themselves the trouble of opening a mad Dog, will find him full of *Worms*, which is the occasion of his madness, and are bred by eating corrupted Meat, especially in the Dog-days. These *Worms* take away their Appetites, and makes them fear the Water. They wander about, hang down the Tail, bark hoarsly, foam at the mouth, and look angerly. They are cured by giving them Horse-Aloes, and Common-Salt mixed with Water, give it in a Drenching Horn, and in half an hour, you will see the Vermin come up, and the Dog be well.

Worms the cause of madness in Dogs. The Cure.

Thus man finds out Remedies to destroy them in Birds, and on Plants, and shall he forget himself! This is a narrow and a fruitless Principle, Umbraided by Neglect and Folly.

Rhodeginus divides our Lives into seven Ages, alluding to the seven Planets; we may fitly compare our Infancy with the *Moon*; in which we seem only to live and grow as Plants, and abound with Humours.

Our Lives divided into Seven Ages.

The second Age to *Mercury*, wherein we are under Tuition, Taught and Instructed.

The third of *Venus*, the Time of Pleasure, Amarous, Love-sick-Toys, Vanity, *&c.*

The fourth to the *Sun*, the Summer time of our Lives, Strong, Beautiful, and Flourishing.

The fifth to *Mars*, in which we seek Honour, Victory, and have Ambitious Ends, designing to accomplish somewhat Praise-worthy, or act what may redound to our Glory.

The sixth to *Jupiter*, where we judge of our selves and others, of former Actions, and take an account of Times, arrive to the perfection of our Judgments, Understanding, Reason, *&c.*

The seventh and last to *Saturn*, *the Winter of our days*, wherein our *Spirit*, *Lives*, and *Souls* are obfuscated, overcast and clouded, all fraught with a multitude of *Cares*, *Sorrows*, *Fears* and *Anxieties*, a *Burthen* to our selves, a *Trouble* to others, *over-spread* with innumerable *Aches*, *Pains*, *Infirmities* and *Weakness*, fit for no *Society*

nor

nor Imployment; but only to keep our Heirs from inheriting our Poſſeſſions, which by how much the greater they are, by ſo much the more is our End and Diſſolution hoped and wiſhed for, even by thoſe which drew Life and Being from us; which is Vanity in the abſtract, and a great Evil, if not the greateſt; and this is the End of all our Labours under the *Sun*; and in all theſe Ages, we are, or may be Maſcerated with *Worms*. As to the firſt ſix, we have Examples daily, therefore I ſhall only ſpeak of the laſt.

The laſt Age Maſcerated with Worms.

Valeſcus de Taranta, Atteſts he often had ſeen Old People have *Worms*. And *Gabucinus* mentions one ancient Man, who evacuated a Monſtruous Black *Worm*.

Braſavorius Reports of a Patient of his, a Man of above Four-ſcore Years of Age, which voided above Five Hundred *Worms*. And Doctor *Rameſey* had a Patient within Two Months of Four-ſcore, a Woman, that voided ſuch a company of *Worms* by a Medicine he gave her, that they were innumerable, and adjudged to be ſome Thouſands, of divers ſorts and magnitude, eſpecially *Teretes* and *Aſcarides*.

And I my ſelf have had ſeveral Patients of above Threeſcore that have voided not only the Common *Worms*, but *Vermiculars* of ſtrange and various ſhapes.

Various Cauſes of Worms.

Supernatural Cauſes.

Supernatural Cauſes are from God and his Angels. The Devil and his Imps, Magicians, Conjurers, Witches and Wizards.

Univerſal Natural Cauſes.

Univerſal Natural Cauſes are from Heaven, Stars and Planets, which ſome deny, who think the Stars were made only to adorn the Heavens, and Fools to gaze on.

Parents a Cauſe.

Air a Cauſe.

Meat a Cauſe.

Drink a Cauſe.

Plethora a cauſe, which is a redundancy of fulneſs of Blood and other Humours of the Body.

Too much Sleep a Cauſe.

Preturbation a Cauſe.

Over-watching a Cauſe.

Too much reſt a Cauſe.

Imagination a Cauſe.

Sorrow a Cauſe.

Anger a Cauſe.

Fear a Cauſe.

Cachochymia a Cauſe, which is an Exceſs of either quality or quantity of Natural or Preternatural Excrementitious Humours.

A bad Nurſe a Cauſe.

Natural and Preternatural Flegm a Cauſe.

Cholar a Cauſe.

Mellancholly a Cauſe.

Serum a Cauſe, which is a wateriſh thin Humour proceeding from the other Humours.

Sublata Cauſa.

Tollitur effectus.

I

I have met with ſome Oppoſition as to *Supernatural Cauſes*, but whether there be, or be not, I ſhall not diſpute it here; however *Chriſtians* ought to believe it from the Teſtimony of St. *Luke*, *Acts* the 12*th*. and the 23*d*. *And immediately the Angel of the Lord ſmote him, becauſe he gave not God the Glory; and he was eaten up of* Worms, *and gave up the Ghoſt*; So *Job* complains, *That his Fleſh was cloathed with* Worms, *Job* 7. 5.

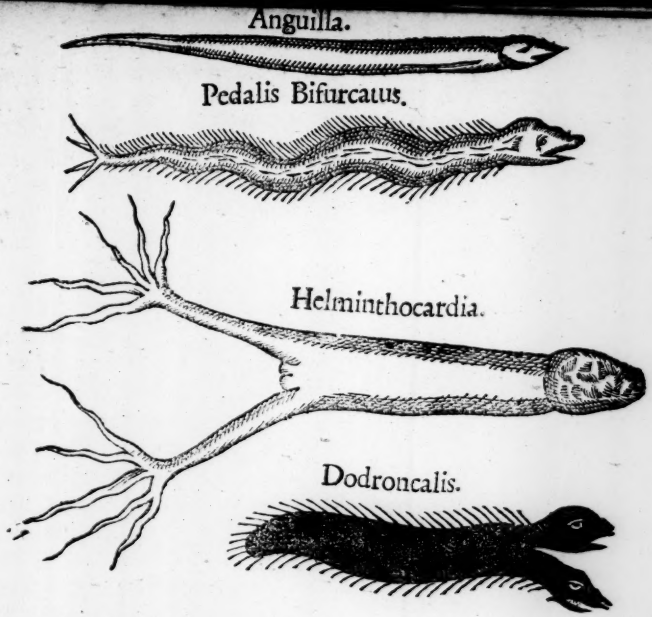
And *Cornelius Gemma*, Gives us an Example of a Wench, who was as if ſhe had been poſſeſſed of the Devil, and at ſome times would not be held by three Men, (ſuch were her ſtrong Convulſive Paſſions) who Evacuated by Vomit, twenty four Pounds of Stuff of all Colours, twice a day, for fourteen days together; and afterwards great Balls of Hair, Pieces of Wood, Pidgeons Dung, Parchment, Coals, *&c.* And after all this, two Pound of pure Blood, and then again, Coals and Stones, ſtrange Fits of Laughing, Weeping and Extaſies, and at length voided a live Worm by Stool, like unto an Eel, of a Foot and a half long, the which he ſays he not only ſaw, but felt: And this I ſuppoſe ſprung from a *Supernatural Cauſe*, which ſometimes deſtroys Life and all; as appears by that moſt remarkable Story in *Verſtegan*, and of the *Pied Piper*, that carried away an Hundred and Sixty Children from the Town of *Hamel* in *Saxony*, on the 22*d*. of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1370. A wonderful Permiſſion of God, to the Rage of the Devil.

Nicholaus Monardus, ſpeaks of a Worm that a Lady Evacuated, above a Foot long, with a double forked Tail.

Fallopius, ſpeaks of a Worm all over hairy, black, having two Heads. It weighed Nine Ounces.

Dr. *Edward May*, our Country-Man, hath written a Book of a very ſtrange Worm, whitiſh, above a Span long, and the thickneſs of a Man's Finger, having towards the Tail two Branches divided into divers Fibers or Strings of a fleſhly Colour; the Head bloody, and in ſhape like unto a Serpent, or Snakes: It was taken from the Heart of one *John Pennant* in St. *Giles's*.

The Four Figures of which is to be ſeen in the following Page.



A Patient of mine, 1687. who lived in *Shoreditch*, a Woman above *Sixty*, who had a continual Trembling about her Heart, ſo that ſhe could not reſt Day nor Night: And withal, was ſtrangely tempted to cut her Husband's Throat, without any Reaſon, for ſhe proteſted ſhe lov'd him entirely, having been married many years, during which time he had always been very reſpective to her, and never gave her any occaſion to entertain ſuch Diabolical Thoughts. Hearing this, I adviſed her to make her Addreſs to a Divine, for ſuch, in this caſe, were more proper than a Phyſitian. The Woman ſtill inſiſted on my powder; I gave her a Paper: Four or five Dayes after ſhe came for another, affirming ſhe was much better; but not returning to me again, I ſent to ſee what was become of her, the Perſon that went found her in good Health, and thoſe wicked Fantaſtick Helliſh Temptations ſubdued and vaniſhed. Now whether this ſudden Change was cauſed by the powerful Vertue and Effect of the Medicine, ay, or no, you may conjecture as you pleaſe; for I will never atteſt what I am altogether uncertain of. She voided no *Worms* viſible to the Eye, but abundance of ſtrange ſtuff.

Paleneſs of the Face, itching of the Noſe, hollowneſs of the Eyes, unuſual Deſluxion of Spittle, grating of the Teeth when aſleep; Dulneſs, Pains and Heavineſs in the Head: A dry Cough, an itching in Ano, *white and thick Urine; a univerſal Trembling over the whole Body, a ſhining about the Eyes, unquiet Sleep, often ſtarting, loſt Appetite, unreaſonable Appetite, dryneſs of the Tongue and Lips, Extenſion and ſwelling of the Belly, a gnawing and biting about the Stomach, frightful Dreams, Extreme Thirſt, the Body decayed and lean, Fits in Children, often Vomiting, ſtinking Breath.*

Signs of Health.

The Complexion freſh or clear: Moderate Appetite: Quiet Sleep: The Mind cheerful: Excrement yellow: Urine well Coloured: The Body open: The Fleſh firm, &c.

Theſe are the Signs of Health, of which *Temperance* is the chief Pillar, and conſiſts moſt in Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Exerciſe; after which all prudent Parents ought to caſt an Eye: But on the contrary, I have ſeen People force, or perſwade, their Children to eat againſt Appetite; which, as *Ramesey* ſays, is very pernicious; for if there be little or no Appetite, it is an infallible Sign, the Meat formerly eaten, or the Crudities thereof, lies yet in the Stomach, or in the Veins. And to faſt too long, is as injurious, for thereby the Stomach is fill'd with abundance of Humours, which will not only endanger Worms, but divers other Evils; for empty Veins draw deepeſt, and what they firſt receive, good or bad, that they mix with the Blood. Therefore Children, by reaſon of their growing, ought to eat often, but not too much at a time, nor of many Diſhes, for many Diſhes breed many Diſeaſes, and Diſtempers; which with care, are eaſier prevented than cured. Yet we ſee many, by over-eating, wilfully muther themſelves, dig their own Graves with their Teeth, and all to pleaſe that devouring Gut of theirs, which is a pernicious Sink, and the Fountain of all Diſeaſes; it ſubverts and perverts the good Temperature of the Body, ſtifles the Senſes and Wits, ſtrangles Nature, being not able to digeſt the Meat throughly: Whence enſue Crudities, and the Ground and Seed of many *Diſeaſes*; yet it is impoſſible to preſcribe any exact Rule, as to a Quantity, for all Ages, Sexes, and Conſtitutions, when we ſee by Experience, that one and the ſame Man cannot live in Health with the ſame Food, that ſufficeth for quantity at another time; that what will ſuffice in *Summer*, is too little in *Winter*: That what will

ſatisfie

ſatisfie one, and leſs than that will ſurfeit another, ſhould he eat as much; therefore it is not only an idle Conceit, but a Madneſs, ſince there is ſuch a Variety in Men's Bodies, Strength, Conſtitutions, Diſpoſitions, and manner of Living; the quantity of Food then, ought to be proportioned by no other Rule, but the quality and condition of the Stomach; and that meaſure is exactly proportioned, we may conclude, which the Stomach hath ſo much Power over, as perfectly to concoct or digeſt in the midſt of any Imployment either of Body or Mind; and then the Body will be thereby more lightſome and refreſhed: So that I would have all obſerve the old Rule, That is, *To riſe with an Appetite*, conſidering we have two Gueſts to entertain, the *Body* and the *Soul*, and that therefore we have a Care that we deſtroy not the Power of the one, nor the Faculties of the other; for though the *Belly* have no Ears, yet it hath Intelligence to beg its due, and Wiſdom to diſcern when it hath enough.

The ſame may be ſaid by too much *Wine*, that brave Heroick Elevator of the Spirits, which drags the *Soul* out of its ſolitary and inmoſt Room, adorning it with vigorous, cheerful and aſpiring Thoughts: Yet ſoon is this great Work unravell'd by the *dull ſluggiſh power of Drouſie Sleep*. And all are Metamorphoſed, our *Souls* are the ſame they were, only they had been dreſt in *various Figures*. And to conclude, Wine's but a *deluſive Bliſs*, a ſhortning to our days, the Introducer of all *Quarrels* and *Miſchiefs*; the Exhauſter of our *Eſtates*, the trouble and ſorrow of our Friends; all which Temperance prevents, and is its own Reward, were there no greater.

Of the Four COMPLECTIONS.

Melancholy, is Cold and Dry.

A Uſtere, reſerved, ſilent and envious too,
Not quickly angry, but when angery, do
Like ſullen Serpents keep their Venom long,
And not part with it, till the Poyſon's ſtrong.
Vain Jealouſie, and Superſtition wait,
On diſmal Melancholy's gloomy Fate.
Dark ſolitary Groves are his Delight,
With Specters, Ghoſts and Dæmons of the Night.
Merry but ſeldom, yet when merry, he
Reigns Monarch of a boundleſs Liberty.
And to his doleful Cloyſter doth return,
As murmuring Rivers to their Ocean run.

When an Injury is ſcaned and weighed to a Grain, the Memory records it.

Cholerick, Hot and Dry.

Unconſtant, boaſting, liberal and bold,
Proud and audacious, not to be controll'd.
Quick of Invention, but in Judgment frail,
To keep your Counſel, let him not prevail.
For Secrets boult, where reſtleſs Paſſion grows,
And fly about in every Storm that blows.

He is his Friend's vexation, his Enemies Sport, and his own Tormentor.

Sanguine, Hot and Moiſt.

Courteous and affable, is Sanguine's Sphere,
Wherein he moves void of Domeſtick Care.
On Mirths delightful Wings his Soul doth riſe,
Anger may grow and bloom, but quickly dies.
With Toil and Trouble he ne're clogs Delight,
But revels in the wanton Joys of Night.
Courts *Venus* naked, through a Vail of Ide,
And with warm Bluſhes turns the Vail aſide.
His Maiden Vices with unpractic'd Art,
In her diſſolving Arms firſt act their part.
With artleſs Love he wins the Conqu'ring flame,
And what he cannot act performs by Dream.

Crown your Love with Virtue, and like ſacred Unction, it will revive you living, and embalm you dying.

Flegmatick, Cold and Moiſt.

Pale lazy Flegmatick about doth go,
With Speeches dull, and all his motions ſlow.
Lull'd with ſoft Peace, his quiet Soul does hate
The bluſt'ring noiſe of Buſineſs, and of State.
By daz'ling Beauties, he ne're dreads his Fall,
Cupid to him's no Deity at all.

Idleneſs is the Mother of many Diſeaſes
The Soul is of too fine mettle to ly ſtill and ruſt.

I. *The Choice of a Nurſe, and of her Milk.*

LET her be well proportioned, full Cheſted, and of a Sanguine Complexion; between Twenty and Thirty Years of Age, and not above Three Months from her laſt Delivery; of a good Converſation, Merry and Cheerful Diſpoſition, not Paſſionate or Melancholy, but Diſcreet in all reſpects.

For

For we find by Experience, that young Plants transplanted into a Soil not agreeable to their own Nature, come not to their true Perfection, but fall short both in Virtue, Strength and Beauty; nay, sometimes faid and dye. Grapes though rooted in their Mother-Earth, relish of the Tree they run up. So Infants very often partake of their Nurses Disposition, Constitution and Complection, as they are eiter good or bad.

II. *Of her Food.*

She ought to be in a good Air, and eat such Meats as nourish much, and are of a good Digestion, as Pullets, Birds, Veil, &c. Fish and Salt; souer things she ought not to eat, and let her sleep well.

III. *Of Milk.*

If her Milk be not good, it will not be so white as it ought to be, having a bad Tast, and an ill Smell.

If it be too thick or too thin, milk some of it on your Thumb-Nail, if it run presently off, it is too thin, if it move not, it is too thick.

If her Milk be too thick, the Child is costive and full of Phlegm, breathes with Difficulty, and Urine little.

If too thin, it is troubled with Pains, a Looseness and Breaking-out.

IV. *Things that increases Milk in Nurses.*

Leaves of Macedonian-Parsly, Dill, Smallage, Sowthistle, water-Parsnips, Poly-mountain, Milk-wort, Bell-flower, Rhodium, Lettice; yet Lettice in a cold Constitution diminisheth Milk.

The Seeds of Borage, Fennel, Annis, Rocket, Nigella, and Cich-Pease.

Aldrovandus commends the Oil of Pearl to be a great Rectifier of Women's Milk, and it may be so; but it is a very costly Medicine.

Rhases approves of a Heiffer's hoof in Powder for the same.

Plinius commends the Eggs of Patridges.

V. *Diminishers of Milk.*

The hot are Calamint, Bazil, Rue, Sage, and *Agnus Castus*.

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I Shall

I Shall ſpeak of ſuch as cannot hold their Water, or have a *Diabetes*. In this Diſeaſe, with my Powder I have often brought away *Worms* by *Urine*, though the Medicine never did effect a Cure, which is apparent Worms are not the Cauſe of that Diſtemper: Yet by reaſon it is a Diſeaſe that often proves fatal, and brings Children into Conſumptions, and ſo to the Grave, I have collected and ſet down ſuch Remedies as the beſt of Phyſitians make uſe of.

Marcellus. *Hoggs Bladder in Powder.*

Plinius. *The Claws of a Sow in Powder.*

Rhaſes. *The dry'd Combs of Hens in Powder.*

Salenus. *The Throats of Hens in Powder,* Galen *chiefly uſed this for the Cure of a Diabetes.*

Aldrovandus. *The Spectacle Stone, call'd in Latin* Specularis, *being burnt, the Powder is given with great ſucceſs againſt Flux of Urine, Fiſtula's and Hemorrhoids.*

Dioſcordes. *The Blood of a He-goat in Powder.*

Æſculapis. *The Bones of a Water-Rat in Powder.*

A Flead-Mouſe dryed and beaten in Powder, and given at a time for three Days-together.

Any of theſe aforeſaid, being prepared in fine Powder, may be given in a little Claret or Plantane water, the Quantity according to the Age of the Patient: Give it in the Morning, ſome take it Night and Morning. If you purge firſt, it will be the better: For this Diſeaſe is occaſioned by the fulneſs, weakneſs and heat of the Kidneys and Reins, which cauſes ſuch a ſwift Paſſage (of that which is drunk through the Body) that the Drink is hardly altered.

Of

Of Coſmeticks, or Beautifiers of the Skin, &c.

I. *To take off Tann.*

INfuſe two Handfuls of Vine-leaves, with their ſmall Wiers in a Quart of Spring Water, till the Water begin to ſtink; then waſh the Face Morning and Night, and in three or four days it will take off all the Tann.

II. *A Mercurial Coſmetick,*

Take two Drams of *Mercury* ſublimate in Powder, and put it in a Pewter-ſawcer, add to it a ſpoonful or more of Spring-water; then with your middle Finger work the *Mercury* in the Water, the End of your Finger moving round the Bottom of the Sawcer, which motion you muſt continue till the Work be ended, which will be in half a Quarter of an Hour: At firſt the Water will be very black, but in a few Minutes will turn as white as Milk; which when you ſee, and feel the Sawcer ſmooth as Glaſs at the Bottom, it is prepared, and all the Quickſilver fixt to the Bottom of the Sawcer. So pour the white Water into a Glaſs-bottle as will hold about five Pints, and preſently with Sea-coal-Aſhes ſcour the Sawcer, elſe the Quickſilver will eat through it. Then pour to it half a Pint of *May* Dew prepared, and ſhake it half an hour, ſo half a Pint more, and ſhake it another half hour; ſo doing till you have put in two Quarts of Dew, and let it remain three Months without ſtiring it: At the end of which time felter it through thin white Paper, and hang in the Glaſs that receives it a Grain of Musk, and two of Amber.

III. *When you uſe it.*

Clean your Face with a dry *Linnen-Cloath*; pour a little of the Water into an *Oyſter-ſhel*, and with a *Ragg* waſh your Face, Morning and Night, and let it dry in; keep *the Ragg in the ſhell* for the ſame purpoſe. In a ſhort time you will *find the Effect of this Noble Coſmetick*, which exceeds all that ever yet was made for *beautifying the Skin*, not in the leaſt injuring the *Eyes* or *Teeth*, as all *Mercurial Waſhes, not this way prepared, do*: For in this you ſee the *Bodies* ſeparated, and the *Quickſilver fixt in the Pewter Sawcer*. *Ladies*, in a word, were your *Skin ſo Tauny*, that you might be *taken for the Curſe of Morocca*; This *Noble Coſmetick* will ſo illuſtrate, and beautifie, that

your

your Eyes will grow as fatal as *Jove's* Thunder-bolts, that unleſs your Mercies be like that of Heavens, no Man can live; for I am confident none will be ſo dull as to implore the Umbrage of a Cloud to Eclipſe his Sight, or a fountain of Water to quench his Flame.

IV. *To Diſtill* May *Dew.*

With a Pewter-plate gather your Dew from Wheat, or for want of that Graſe, ſome, take it up with Napkins, and ſqueze 'em, which is a ſlovenly way, and not ſo quick' when you have got enough, put it in a Glaſs Retort, the Head and Receiver being well luted. Set it up in the *Sun* to Diſtil, and by reaſon it is very tedious in running, you may put it in ſeveral ſmall Retorts, which will be the ſpeedier way. Let your Retort ſtand four Foot from the Ground, well fixt, that it receive no Dammage from the Wind, and cover your Receiver from the Heat of the *Sun.*

V. *Aqua Hungaria.*

I am Convinced that all Coſmeticks drawn by Fire are injurious to the Skin, unleſs extracted with ſome Balſamick Body, as, *Aqua Hungaria* is; though the Compoſition is only Spirit of Wine and Roſemary-flowers, four pound of Flowers to three Quarts of Spirit, and after twenty four hours infuſion draw it off in *Balneo*; the Head and Receiver being well luted. This is not only a rich Coſmetick, but a great Specifick in many Diſeaſes, and is uſed as well internal as external; but by reaſon the Virtues are ſo generally known I ſhall omit them, and now you may think as many Pretenders do, that is, having the Receipt, you can make the Water, which already hath blaſted its Eſtimation. For ſome make it of Roſemary-Tops inſtead of Flowers; others of Flowers they know not when gathered, or from whence they came, for we have 'em brought from *France*, &c. But if you deſign to make this Water to anſwer your Expectation, obſerve, you will find upon Roſemary-flowers a rich white Gum or Balſamick matter; then they are in their prime, gather them on a fair Day; for if they hang long, that Balſamick matter is exhaled by the Influence of the *Sun*, and the Flowers good for little but to ſet Fools to work.

VI. *A Coſmetick of Pearl.*

Tap a *Birch-Tree* in *April*, and in the *Water* that comes from it diſſolve *Pearl*; this *is a ſecret very little known*, and is a rare *Coſmetick* for beautifying and whitening the *Skin*; it alſo takes out freckles: If you would have it more rare, diſſolve a large quantity

quantity of *Pearl*, and digeſt it in *Hors-dung ſo long*, till you find a clear Oil ſwiming on the Top, which ſeparate from the Water; This is a Coſmetick fit for the Queen, and is worth ſix Pound an Ounce.

VII. *Worms in the Face kill'd.*

Worms in the Face are animated of corrupt Humours, lodg'd between the Skin and the Fleſh, and cannot be deſtroy'd quickly without injuring the Face; but thoſe who have patience, may deſtroy them with Oil of Myrrh, mix'd with Vinegar of Squills, and when you uſe it, let it dry into the Skin.

VIII. *Freckles taken out.*

Take the Blood of a Vine, and mix with it a few Drops of Oil of Myrrh, and the ſame, of Oil of Tartar, *per diliquium*, and uſe it Morning and Night; you muſt not drink it, but waſh your Face with it.

IX. *To make Oil of Myrrh.*

Boil Hen-Eggs hard, and cut them long ways through the Middle; Take out the Yolks and fill the Cavities with Powder of Myrrh, joyn them, and bind 'em gently with a Threed, put them on a Grate, and ſet the Grate on a Pewter-Diſh with another Diſh over it; let it ſtand in a cool moiſt Celler, and the Oil will drop from the Eggs, which is very Coſmetical, and for this purpoſe exceeds that Chymically drawn.

X. *Its Vertues.*

Mix'd with any Coſmetick it will extreamly add to its Effects, or dropt into Spring-water, it does not only whiten the Skin and take off Deformity, but keeps it freſh, plump and ſmooth, preſerves it from wrinkling, even to extream old Age, if continually uſed; it is the chief Ingredient that preſerves dead Bodies to that prodigious length of time, as five or ſix Hundred Years, *&c.* Which is enough to convince all reaſonable People of its powerful Virtues, as to the matter in hand.

XI. *The Choice of Myrrh.*

Myrrh is the Gum of a ſmall Tree growing in *Arabia*, which diſtils from it in bigger or leſſer Drops; The beſt is of a bright yellowiſh Colour, a bitter Taſte, and a fragrant Smell; that which is blackiſh and heavy is not good.

The Poets feign, that Myrrh firſt came by reaſon of a Kings Daughter call'd *Myrrha*, who for ſome Crime, was by the Gods turn'd into a Tree, and from the Branches thereof, this Gum ſtill drops in the manner of Tears, as a Token of her Repentance.

XII. *A Coſmetick for a Red Face.*

Take half a Pound of Diſtill'd Vinegar, two New-laid-Eggs with their Shells; two Spoonfuls of Flower of Sulpher. Let theſe infuſe in the Vinegar three Days; then take out the Eggs, and with a Needle prick them full of Holes, but not too deep; leaſt any Yolk come out, and let the Whites run into the Vinegar; and ſtrain all through a fine Cloth, and the Sulphers in the Cloth like a little Ball, and when you uſe it, dip the Ball in the Vinegar, and pat the Place, do ſo twice a Day, and in a ſhort time you will find the Effect. Keep the Ball in a Box, that the Air come not to it.

XIII. *To cauſe a Colour in the Cheeks.*

Take the lighteſt Pomiſtone you can get, ſcrape off ſome of the outſide, and if you find in it any ſmall Stones pick 'em out, that they tear not the Skin, and when you have made it very ſmooth rub your Cheeks with it, and it will bring into them a lovely red Colour, far exceeding any Paint, if the Party be not too old.

A Borage leaf clapp'd to the Cheeks creats a good Colour, but will ſoon vaniſh.

XIV. *Aqua Reale, vel Imperiale, For the Teeth.*

Sal-Gem, roch-Allum, Brimſtone, of each two Pound, Borax ten Ounces, Pearl, Coral, of each two Ounces, all being prepared in fine powder mix them, and put them into a Goard with four Ounces of diſtilled Vinegar, then lute his Head and Receiver and give fire according to Art. At laſt there will appear a white Water like Milk, which when it hath ſtood a while will be tranſparent. With this Water my Author Sir *Leonard Phioravant*, reports he has done Wonders as to the Teeth and Gums; it makes black and yellow Teeth as white as Ivory, and faſteneth thoſe that are looſe, and incarnates the Gums; for which Virtues it was ſo Eminent, that he ſays, he has ſent it into moſt Countries in the World, it alſo ſweetens the Breath, and heals Ulcers in the Mouth.

XV. *Red Lip-Salve.*

The beſt Pomatum three Ounces, fine Sugar in Powder two Drams, white Wax one Ounce and a half, Balſam Peru, three Drams

Drams, Alkanet-root one Ounce; when the Pomatum, Wax, Sugar and Balsam is melted, put in the Alkanet, and stir all together till it comes to a Colour that pleases your Eye; this will give a lovely red Colour to the Lips, and heal all Chops, or any Sore on them, and make 'em soft, plump and Smooth; if you would not have it red, leave out the Alkanet-root, rubing the Lip with a raison of the *Sun*, makes it look red.

XVI. *Worms kill'd in the Head.*

That Worms are the Occasion of shedding af Hair, it is the Opinion of most Authors: Being bread in the Roots, and frequently appear after a Fit of Sickness. To destroy them rub the Head Morning and Night, with the inside of the Out-rind of an Orange, for a Month or six Weeks; this will not only kill the Worms, but cause the Hair to grow thick. I have known it bring Hair on a Bald-Head.

XVII. *To prevent Marking in the Small-Pox.*

So soon as the Small-Pox appears, that you are satisfied it is the Disease, with a Feather anoint the Face with Oil of sweet Almonds, six or seven times over. Let the Oil be new drawn; when you have so done, cover the Face all over with Leaf-Gold, the Eyes excepted, be sure you leave no part uncovered, but rather lay two Leaves on for where there is a Defect of Gold, there will be a Scar: The Sick must lye on their Back when this is done. Oyl of Myrrh may be of great Use for their purpose, it will heal a Wound without leaving a Scar.

According to the Antient Phisitians, these following Vegetables are Cosmetical, and helps Deformity of the Skin.

Herbs.	Flowers.	Roots.	Juices.
Costus,	*Thorn-blossoms*,	*Sowbread*,	*Cucumbers*,
Lovage,	*Bean-blossoms*,	*Briony*,	*Pompion*,
Fumitory,	*White-Lillys*,	*Butter-bur*,	*Straw-berries*,
Fig-wort,	*Holly-Rose*,	*Rampion*,	*Sorrel*,
Toad-flax,	*Woodbine*,	*Wake-Robin*,	*Purslane*,
Gladdon,	*Cowslips*,	*Burdock*,	*Willow-water.*
Lead-wort,	*Elder.*	*Water-flag*,	
Perwinkle,		*Solomons-Seal.*	
Basil,		The Juice of this last Root is good against Bruises, and takes away blew spots in two or three Nights.	
Virgins-bower,			
Silver-weed.			

Directions for the taking of *Pulvis Benedictus.*

How taken by Infants.

I. AN *Infant of six Months old, so upwards to a Year, may take half a Paper in a Morning, you may give it in a Spoonful of Breast-milk and let it take it two or three Mornings together, which with the same Quantity of my Night-powder, taken at Night, may effect a Cure not only as to* Worms *and* Vermiculous *matter, but in any other Grievance or Disease incident to their Age. Though if you find they do require more, proceed and give it, only intermit a Day; for the Medicine is so safe, you need not fear any prejudice by it; and an Infant of two or three Months old may take the same.*

From a Year to two Years.

II. *From a Year or two Years of Age, you may begin with half a Paper, if that give not two or three Stools, give the next morning a whole Paper.*

From two Years to four or five.

III. *From two Years of Age to four or five, you may begin with a whole Paper.*

From five to ten.

IV. *From five or six Years, and so to ten, you may begin with a Paper and a half.*

From ten to fifteen.

V. *From ten to fifteen with two Papers.*

From fifteen to twenty, &c.

VI. *From fifteen to twenty with two Papers and a half, or three; if your Constitution be very strong and hard to work on, you may take four, but this is very rare.*

The difference in Constitutions, and Dose to keep to.

VII. *So great is the difference in Constitutions, that it is impossible to propose one Dose for all, though of an Age; when a Child of five or six Years of Age will, and do often take three Papers, and shall have with it no more Stool than a Man that takes the same Quantity; therefore I would advise you to begin with a low Dose, till you know the strength of your Constitution, and keep to that Dose, which gives only two or three Stools.*

How often taken.

VIII. *You may take it three Mornings successively, and then intermit a Day, and so continue till the Cure be effected, which will be in a few Days. But for Men and Women, they may take six or seven days without Intermission; if the* Wormatick *matter be so obstinate as to require it, and they have strength to go through it.*

In what it may be taken.

IX. *You may take either the greater or lesser Composition in a Spoonful or two of Beer, Ale or Claret, or in the Pulp of an Apple, &c. The more curious may give it in the distill'd Water of any of these Herbs;* Centaury the less, Wormwood, Betony, Carduus, Tanse; *These are all Enemies to Worms, and are hot in the second Degree; yet so it be taken it matters not much in what, for it will do the Work for which it is designed.*

In what taken if feverish.

X. *If the Child be feverish, you may give it in the distilled Water, or Syrup of* Purslain, Plantane, Succory, *or* Eddive; *for these are no friends to the Worms, and are cold only in the second degree.*

Of taking it in sweet Vehicles.

XI. *Some Physicians approve of sweet Vehicles to give their Anti-vermi-nous Medicines in, as Milk, Honey, Syrup, &c. which are very proper when*

when Worms affect the Vital parts, and lye remote from the Stomach, by reason they tempt them from those parts to the Medicine, and such who suspect Worms in those parts, ought to take their Medicines in sweet Vehicles.

XII. *It must be taken early in the Morning, and fast two or three Hours after it, then give warm Broth or Water-Gruel, this liberty I give to Children by reason of their often craving for Victuals, but Elder Persons must fast till Noon, and if they drink any thing in the working, let it be warm Purl.* What taken in the Morning.

XIII. *Children the Morning they take it, must keep the House, but if the Weather be fair and warm, after Dinner they may play abroad, or go to School. Elder Persons may go about their Occasions provided they go warm, and keep their Feet dry.* Confinement in taking it.

XIV. *If the Dose taken work not to answer your expectation, boil a little* Senna *in some Ale, and drink the Ale warm, & it will hasten the Operation.* To hasten the Operation.

XV. *Before you view the Child's Stool in the taking of it, and three or four Days after it has done taking, for sometimes Worms comes away dead at that distance of time.* Of Viewing the Stools.

XVI. Pulvis Benedictus, *the great and lesser Composition, are much alike in Operation, only the greater is more searching and active in his Business, and sooner obtains a Victory, and is more powerful in destroying* Worms *in the Bladder, of which it never fails.* The Vertues of *Pulvis Benedictus.*

They are both so gentle in their Operation, that they seldom make the youngest Child sick, unless the Stomach abounds with Crudities. They purge and sweeten the Blood, carry off all gross, corrupt, putrid Humours; Creates a fresh and healthful Complexion in such as are defective by any Wormatick *matter. And so pernicious are these Vermin, that there is hardly any Age, Sex, or Constitution, but are subject to them; nor part of us but they do affect.*

For there is no Blood or Humeur but may putrifie one time or other, which putrid Matter retaining a vital Principle, having a humid kind of heat apt for Generation, produceth Worms, *which if not, Putrifaction which hath certain Seminals, or Seeds within it self, that are as pernicious as* Worms *can be, and causes the same Diseases as* Worms, *actually existent. But this precious Medicine destroys not only* Worms, *but all manner of* Vermiculous *Matter; for where no* Worms *appear it effects a Cure, if taken any time. And, in a word, is the only Specifick yet known.*

It is a great Dieurtick cleansing the Reins of Slime, Sand or Gravel.

It expels Wind, & is a Soveraign Medicine in the Cholick & Griping of the Guts.

It opens all Obstructions of the Stomach, Lungs and Liver.

Causes a good Appetite, and helps Indigestion.

In Rheumatisms, Ptisick, Asthma, or shortness of Breath, it has been found very successful.

It mightily prevails in the Rickets, and hath straitned the Bones, though the Venom in that Disease is lodged in the Spinal marrow, from whence it is called *Rhachitis.*

It

It is a great Alexipharmick, is in the Plague and all Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

The chief Ingredients in theſe admirable Powders being parts ſimple, and part Chymical of the *Juniper*, *Orange*, and *Wallnut-Trees*. I do confeſs it is ſomething bitter. But a Diadem will not cure the Apoplexy, or a Velvet-ſlipper the Gout.

And I hope all ingenious Perſons are ſatisfied, that thoſe Medicines which work upon ſuch Humours, will almoſt reach any Diſtemper, if not too far gone. Since corruption and putriſaction are the Fore-runners and Introducers of all Diſeaſes. Therefore no better Phyſick can be taken, for all Ages, Sexes, and Conſtitutions, from the Womb to the Tomb.

The Uſe and Virtues of my Night-Powder.

I. THis Powder is taken at Night going to Bed in a Spoonful or two of Beer, Wine, or any Liquid thing. Take the ſame Quantity as you do of the purging Powder, as well Children as Elder Perſons.

II. It has no ill Taſt, nor will it purge, yet it is a powerful Enemy to Worms, and by taking this at Night you give the Vermin no reſt. And if it were taken thoſe Mornings you omit purging it were the better.

III. It is an admirable Medicine in the *Green-ſickneſs*, it ſweettens the whole Maſs of Blood, and may ſafely be given in any Malignant Fever, being a great Diminiſher of the Preternatural Heat, and taken with the purging Powder, will reach moſt Diſeaſes incident to Youth or Old Age.

IV. And whoever begins the taking of theſe Powders, I only deſire they would be ſo wiſe and kind to themſelves as to go through with it, and not to leave off at the taking a Doſe or two; do but this, and you will find the Effect to anſwer your Expectation.

The Uſe and Virtue of the Aromatical *Plaiſter.*

I. THis Plaiſter muſt be laid to the Stomach hot, the point downwards, and bound on, let it remain ten or twelve days, unleſs it be in caſe of Life and Death, then you muſt have a freſh Plaiſter every two or three Days.

II. It is a great Enemy to Worms, and Wormatick Matter, diſcharging the Stomach of cold wateriſh Humours, and groſs corrupt Flegm, which is apt for the Generation of Worms.

III. In Conſumptions, its Effects has been proved to the ſatisfaction of many, applying a freſh Plaiſter once a Week, for it revives the Spirits, and ſtrengthens the Stomach, and all the Vital parts giving them a true natural Heat, not at all ſuperfluous.

IV. Some that have lain ſpeechleſs, by this Plaiſter have recovered to the great wonder of all their acquaintance; it being a friend to

all

all the Spirits natural *Vital* and *Animal*, and is without doubt one of the greateſt *Cordials* yet known, of an outward Application.

It retains its Vertue Fourty Years, and when left off, is a rich Perfume to burn in your Houſe.

My Ointment againſt Worms.

IT is to be rubbed and chaffed in with your own Fingers, by the Fire, on the Stomach or Belly of the Child, or both, if there be occaſion, Night and Morning, and a Piece of brown Paper bound on; being put up the Fundament, it kills the *Worms* call'd *Aſcarides*, at once or twice uſing.

Of all External Remedies againſt Worms, this is the chief, and exceeds my Plaiſter, but is of no other uſe.

Pulvis Benedictus } the Great and Leſſer Compoſition, Each Paper, Two Shillings.

My Night Powder, Two Shillings.

My *Aromatical* Plaiſter, Two and Six pence.

My Ointment the pot, Two and Six pence.

Each Paper contains Nine Doſes, Sealed with a *Cheveron*, between *Three Creſcents*, Prepared by R. *Clark*, Chymiſt, Living at the *Golden-Ball* in *Devonſhire-ſtreet* without *Biſhopſgate*. Where in my abſence, is a *Gentlewoman* will furniſh you with any of the aforeſaid Preparations.

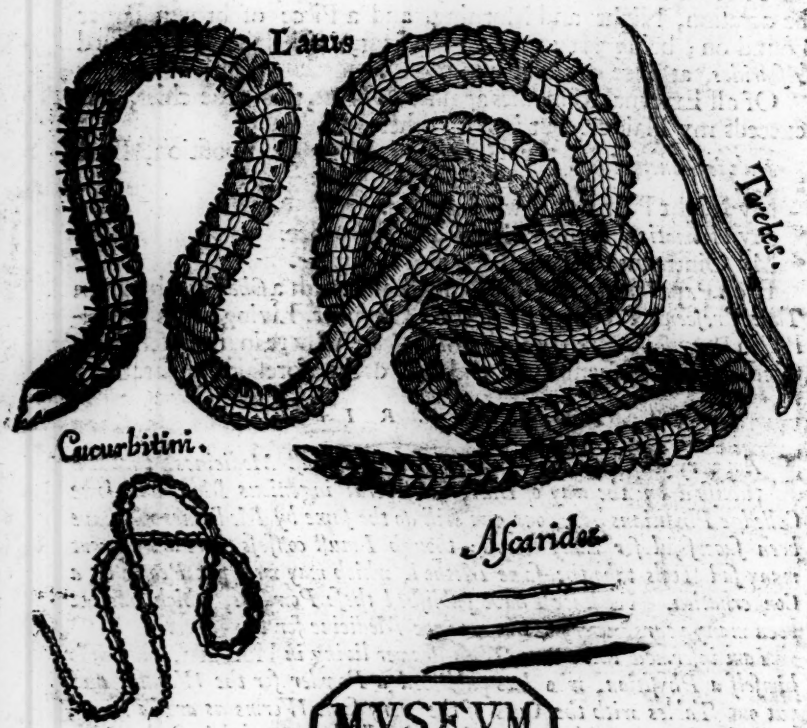
POSTSCRIPT.

I Am very ſenſible many People are averſt againſt Medicines, that are publiſh'd by the way of Bills, yet ſeveral ingenious Men, and ſome Colledge Phyſitians have done, and ſtill do the ſame by Medicines that have been ſucceſsful for many years; though I muſt confeſs there are a great many ſad Tools take the ſame Method, which may well put People in a Conſternation. For ſince I have publiſhed theſe Powders, which has not been many years, every one has a rare Medicine for the Worms.

I am informed there is a Tooth-drawer living in Holborn, *that calls himſelf a Phyſitian, who has publiſhed a Powder for the Worms, and put out Tables with the Cuts of the very ſame Worms as are in mine; and what he writes relating to Worms is all taken out of this Book. Now every Man's Ignorance ought to be his greateſt Secret; then what can you think of him, that expoſes his own weakneſs in Print. But Ignorance and Impudence are as inſeparable as Heat and Fire.*

With Care and Pains I have Collected from the beſt Authors what I thought might be uſeful as to Worms, in which I deſign to proceed till I have made this Book ſix Sheets, which I hope will be acceptable to all that love themſelves and their Children, as well as a help to the Tooth-drawer.

FINIS.



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